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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

THE TARIFF PROBLEM, by Professor W. J. Ashley, of the University of Birmingham, is an excellent little book¹ in which may be found a clear analysis of the principles of State control, of the policy of free imports, and of the present industrial and commercial position of the United Kingdom. The first fifty pages of the volume contain a most admirable survey of the trade doctrines of Adam Smith, and of those who brought about the establishment of free imports. Professor Ashley thinks the United Kingdom must change from free trade to a policy of industrial defence, or her industries will be undermined by foreign competition. He believes, moreover, that the British Empire will disintegrate unless imperial interdependence is fostered by means of tariffs, in which the colonies are given a preference over other countries. The special merit of Professor Ashley's book is the impartial and scientific tone which characterizes the entire discussion.

IN A LITTLE VOLUME entitled "Ten Years of Colonial Policy,"² Monsieur Chailley-Bert gives an outline of what France has accomplished in the administration of her colonial empire, and sketches the changes, especially the economic changes, which have taken place in her African and her Asiatic possessions. While the author himself admits that there were, originally, no urgent reasons why France should have built up a vast colonial empire, declaring that "we took what we could take, being attracted by the facility of conquest rather than its utility," he believes that the colonial expansion of France should continue. In this opinion he differs, of course, from Mr. Bodley and other careful students of French economic and political conditions. Indeed, it is difficult to perceive how a nation with an almost stationary population can ever obtain—or rather *retain*—control of the scattered possessions of France. It must be admitted, however, that the author has so extensive a knowledge of French colonies that his opinions are entitled to careful consideration. They are moreover, likely to exert a perceptible influence on his compatriots.

STUDENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY will welcome a new edition of "Cooke's History of Virginia," in the American Commonwealth series³ with a valuable supplementary chapter on Virginia Since the Civil War, by William Garrott Brown. The Reconstruction period and the movement for negro disfranchise-

¹Pp. 210. Price, 2s. 6d. P. S. King & Son, London, 1903.

²*Dix Années de Politique coloniale*. By J. Chailley-Bert. Pp. 174. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Armand Colin, publisher, 1903.

³Pp. xxi, 533. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903.

ment culminating in the adoption of the Constitution of 1901, are dispassionately and intelligently reviewed.

A DISTINCT SERVICE has been rendered to students of constitutional law by Professor Victor H. Lane, of the University of Michigan, in the preparation of a new edition of Judge Cooley's standard treatise on "Constitutional Limitations."⁴ Fourteen years have elapsed since the appearance of the previous edition, during which period many important decisions on constitutional questions have been rendered by the State and Federal courts. Citations from more than two thousand such cases have been added to the new edition, making over twelve thousand cases now cited. Nearly one-half the new cases cited have arisen under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and relate to the police power, due process of law, privileges and immunities of citizens, equal protection of the laws and the powers of State Legislatures and Municipal Corporations. In the present edition the old text has been allowed to stand unchanged, and wherever the addition of new matter seemed necessary, it was incorporated in the notes. No effort has been made to cite all the cases reported, but a careful and discriminating selection has been made of the more important ones.

The highest tribute that can be paid to Judge Cooley's work is to say that it has held an undisputed position in the literature of Constitutional law for a period of thirty-five years, and that during this period it has gone through seven editions. At the present time there is no work occupying the same position of unquestioned authority.

THERE SEEMS TO BE, among French writers on sociology, a pronounced tendency to return to Auguste Comte, and to examine that author's writings with more benevolence, and, above all, with more care, than they have received at the hands of most modern sociologists in Europe. Monsieur Defourny's book,⁵ in which the author aims to give us, first, a careful summary of Comte's scientific and philosophical views and a conscientious outline of his social theories; and second, a critique of the data and conclusions of Comte's sociology, is probably a result of this tendency.

The author reaches the conclusion that Comte's lasting contributions to social science consist of the notion of sociology, a few general ideas concerning the scope and nature of the science, and the bare outline of some of its parts. Many authors before him had studied certain particular aspects of social life, but Comte enlarged the scope of these investigations and brought them under the common angle and perspective of a single science. "Comte's merit con-

⁴A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Powers of the States of the American Union. By Thomas M. Cooley, LL. D. Seventh edition, with large additions, giving the results of the recent cases. By Victor Lane, Professor of Law in the University of Michigan. Pp. 1036. Price, \$6.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1903.

⁵*La Sociologie positiviste. Auguste Comte.* By Maurice Defourny. Pp. ii, 371. Price. 6 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1903.

sists in having brought into a system a mass of scattered ideas familiar to the thinkers of his epoch. He succeeded in uniting them into a perfectly coherent synthesis. He was an arranger, not a creator. But although his work is coherent, it is not scientific, for his supposed laws are rarely a faithful expression of the reality. By the method which he advocates, he belongs to the nineteenth century; by the deductive rigor of his system, he belongs to the eighteenth century. He was a Rousseau with the outward appearance of a Taine,—marking a transition between the century of deduction and the century of observation."

AFTER THE RESTORATION IN ENGLAND, many accounts of the escape of Charles II were written under the titles "The King's Narrative," "Boscobel," by Blount, the "Narrative" of Whitgreave, etc. These various tracts have been brought together by Allen Fea under the title "After Worcester Fight,"⁶ which is a companion volume to the "Flight of the King" by the same author. The first of these tracts, the King's own story, as told to Pepys, is of considerable interest.

IT IS PERHAPS less remarkable that Gregorovius's Lucretia Borgia should have been translated more than a generation from the time of its publication, than that it should not have been translated before.⁷ The authority of the name of Gregorovius, and the attraction of that of its illustrious heroine, should in themselves have been guarantee of the success of the enterprise. But since we have waited so long, it is a satisfaction to see that its English dress is well and carefully fitted, and that both translator and publisher have justified themselves so far as their tasks go. The text is English, and constructions of the original do not shine through, a merit to be noted in these days of hasty translations.

As the book is intended for those unacquainted with the original, it may be well to state that Gregorovius set to work on the life of Lucretia Borgia from the strictly scientific point of view. In his biography he analysed all the sources that bear directly on her life, and cut through the web of myth that had grown up about her name. In doing so he came to the conclusion that Lucretia was "the most unfortunate woman of modern history," that she was guiltless of those black crimes which rumor fastened upon her, even in her own day, or which were attributed to her by later writers, and that at worst she was but a thoughtless girl living in a pagan environment. She does not stand out in these pages as a saint, or even as a strong woman, but no character could appear more thoroughly human. The author succeeded in keeping the impartiality of a judge while sorting his evidence before our eyes.

The first part of the book is the least interesting, as it is the most important. It depicts the degradation of the Papacy at the court of Alexander VI. In this

⁶Pp. liv., 270. New York and London: John Lane.

⁷Translated from the Third German Edition by JOHN LESLIE GARNER. Pp. xxiii, 378. Price, \$2.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

setting Lucretia appears as a sort of foil for the splendid trickery of her father and brother. The second part of the book, her life at Ferrara, is brighter, and the author has furnished us with a picture of another center of the Renaissance, in some ways not less famous than the court at Rome. But even there the gruesome story of the death of Alexander intrudes, and we are bound to say that it dwarfs the rest of the story. Yet one is doubly grateful for the description, at the close, of that girlish face which was able to retain its simple attractiveness amid so much crime.⁸

AN INTERESTING "detail study" of Germany's commercial and industrial development,—a subject of more than mere academic interest to Great Britain and the United States,—is given by Dr. Heinrich Haacke in his essay⁹ on the *Commerce and Industry of the Prussian Province of Saxony during the Decade between 1889 and 1899*. In his study of this period the author keeps constantly in view the foreign commercial policy of the German Empire, and discovers a close causal connection between the commercial treaties of the middle of this decade and the remarkable progress of industry and commerce in the succeeding years. Whence he formulates the wish that the conclusion of commercial treaties with foreign nations may continue to be prompted by a desire to retain and extend the foreign market for German goods.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD," by Carolyn Norris Horwitz¹⁰ is a convenient and useful chronology of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the year 1903. It reveals at a glance evidence of indefatigable research and careful discrimination, both in the verification of dates and in the arrangement of the material. A feature which distinguishes it from most chronologies is an alphabetical index of names, battles, inventions, etc., together with explanatory notes, all of which add much to its usefulness. Tables of kings and rulers, besides many valuable engravings, likewise increase its value and attractiveness. A noteworthy feature of the general plan is an arrangement of the dates in parallel columns according to the Julian, Gregorian, Jewish, and other calendars.

IN A PAMPHLET entitled "The Essentials of a Written Constitution"¹¹ Professor Harry Pratt Judson discusses the nature of organic law, develops the distinction between what he calls the political state and the social state and attempts to point out the essentials of a complete Constitution. The modern tendency to inject into the State Constitution, matter heretofore con-

⁸ Contributed by James T. Shotwell, Columbia University.

⁹ *Handel und Industrie in der Provinz Sachsen, 1889-1899, unter dem Einfluss der Deutschen Handelspolitik*. By Dr. Heinrich Haacke. Pp. x, 152. Price, 4 marks. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta. (Muenchener volkswirtschaftliche Studien, No. 45.)

¹⁰ Pp. 557. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Grafton Press, 1903.

¹¹ The University of Chicago Decennial Publications. First series. Vol. iv. Pp. 42. Price, 55 cents. The University of Chicago Press.

sidered as more properly fitted for the statutes he does not regard as an evil, especially if the extraneous matter is intended to place restrictions upon the Legislature.

LANZONI'S "MANUELE DI GEOGRAFIA COMMERCIALE—(Firenze, 1902), bears the stamp of approval of the Royal Venetian Institute of Sciences, Letters and Arts. It is a thorough, painstaking piece of work, as can be perceived at a glance. In its construction it is not essentially different from other treatises on the subject, including the lately republished Chisholm. It does not attempt even the perfunctory sketch of physiographical conditions given in the volume of Adams. A general description of the main products of commerce and their places of origin, is followed by a treatment of the subject by countries, all of which is made accessible and useful by a detailed index. The paragraphs are terse and to the point. And yet, after all, we have here another of those almanac-like books of facts and statistics that merely pass for commercial geography. It is hard to see how the author lives up to his definition, when he declares commercial geography to be "the systematic and rational exposition of all the manifestations of economic life in relation to the physical and political life of the various countries."

When one reflects upon it, it is a curious thing to see universities and schools enthused over the name "commercial geography," which seems to be endowed with a series of attractive connotations; and yet at the same time corresponding eagerly to find out exactly what this discipline is. Augmenting interest is, however, linked with a certain half-admitted disappointment in what the text books give. This popular apprehension of the importance of the subject, and of the inadequacy of its treatment, is well founded; not only has commercial geography, correctly understood, an absorbing interest in itself, but it forms the logical ground for all work in economics and allied subjects that has to do with trade. The trouble with the present treatment of the subject is that not enough influence is accorded to the inevitable, conditioning forces of nature; for instance, to physiographical conditions as both favoring, modifying, and strictly defining the areas of growth of plants and animals, and, among the latter, of men. Description is well, but not enough; explanation is better; "Das was bedenke, mehr bedenke Wie." And, as for the works on commercial geography which attempt to do justice to this aspect of the case, they fail because their authors are not enough at home in two hitherto separated, but truly cognate fields, those of the natural and the social sciences. Under present conditions it would be well for a commercial geography to be the collaborated work of two men, one of them a physical geographer or geologist and the other an economist or sociologist. Books of trade statistics are of great value—such is the one before us—but they are not commercial geographies and cannot meet the demand for a treatise upon that subject.¹²

¹² Contributed by A. G. Keller, New Haven.

PROBABLY NO MEMBER of the French ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau has given rise to more discussion,—discussion frequently bordering on vituperation,—than M. Millerand,¹³ a Socialist, who accepted the portfolio of commerce when Waldeck-Rousseau became prime minister in June, 1899. Many of the Socialists maintained that a member of their party should not enter into any "compromising alliance" with other parties. For a Socialist to enter a "bourgeois" ministry was, they held, nothing short of treason, especially when that ministry contained, as was the case with Waldeck-Rousseau's composite, almost heterogeneous aggregation, men whose records showed nothing but antipathy for the cause of communism.

Millerand, however, appears to have been little disturbed by the acrimonious criticism heaped upon him. His sublime,—almost ridiculous,—confidence in himself prevented his conceiving any thought of dissatisfaction with himself or his conduct. Even his critics, however, must admit that during his period of service, exceptionally long for a French minister, several important reforms were accomplished in the Department of Commerce,—the functions of which are not altogether unlike those of our own newly-created Department of Commerce and Labor. M. Lavy's recent book on Millerand's work is a glorification of the Socialist's conduct of his office, written largely for electioneering purposes. For the student of social problems the chief interest of Millerand's career lies in the fact that a leading French Socialist finds our present social system not so bad but that it can be vastly improved without destroying the fundamental institution of private property.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, by Guy Carlton Lee,¹⁴ impresses critical readers as being a first draft of a history of politics in the United States. The tone of the book is impressionistic and inclines towards the sensational. The method of the author seems to have been first to conjure up a dozen or two salient and novel impressions which had seldom or never occurred to the historians. In building his historical structure, it appears that he set up these impressions as pillars, at certain intervals, and then filled the intervening spaces with concrete from the handy reference books.

Where Dr. Lee deals with matters which are not strictly politics or military history, he touches with a light hand, and even at times shows misinformation. On page 104, he intimates that the Southern planters were out of touch with the economic world at large, and states that the slaves upon each plantation produced almost everything which was needed for consumption on the place. But in fact it was only the farmers in the remote districts who endeavored to supply their own wants in detail, whereas the plantations, far from being self-sufficient, were almost exclusively devoted to the production of the great staple crops for export, and depended upon the outside world for all their manufactures, and, indeed, for a large part of their breadstuffs, etc. Among the other hasty

¹³ *L'Oeuvre de Millerand. Un Ministre socialiste. Faits et Documents.* By A. Lavy. Pp. xii, 443. Price, 3.50. fr. Paris: Société nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition.

¹⁴ Pp. 421. 24 illustrations and maps. Price, \$2.00. Phila. and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1903.

and unwarranted statements, the remark is found, page 18, that the Abolition sentiment of the eighteenth century in America was born of the French Revolution. It is unnecessary to be told that a child is older than its mother.

The handling of references in this work is peculiar. Several new and interesting facts are stated, but with never a clue to the source whence came the knowledge of them. The general tone of the book is fairly impartial, with something of a bias for the Southern side which is more noticeable in the later chapters. At times the author indulges in a facetious style, with sad results. Witness the following from page 366, treating of Sherman's march through Georgia: "The Federal troops had a great respect for the goods of the people whose homes they invaded. They preserved everything they could carry with them."

In spite of its numerous faults, the book may prove useful to persons who wish to spend a few hours reading American history and who do not care for accuracy of detail. In scope the book includes anything, and a little of everything, which may have to do with the causes, the course, and the results of the Civil War.¹⁵

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE's well known "Story of the Revolution,"¹⁶ in two volumes, which was reviewed in the *Annals* for May, 1899, has appeared in a new and handsome edition of one volume, with all the illustrations, nearly two hundred in number, including maps and facsimiles of rare documents. In this more convenient form its usefulness to the general public has been greatly increased.

"THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FOUNDERS," by Edwin D. Mead,¹⁷ is a strong, though exaggerated plea against the imperialism and militarism of to-day, and an attack upon certain popular political theories and practices, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Philippine Policy, and the commonly accepted dicta, "might makes right" and "my country right or wrong." By many interesting quotations from the writings of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other patriots, the author shows that the prevalent ideas are contrary to the humane and peace-loving principles of the founders of the Republic.

WILFRED MEYNELL's so-called "Biography of Disraeli,"¹⁸ is most attractively gotten up in binding, printing and illustrations, and it promises a treat for those interested in the life of England's great statesman. It is, however, well named an "unconventional" biography, for the author has adopted an unusual plan. Book I., entitled "His Talk from Youth to Old Age" consists of quotations from Disraeli's conversation, upon which the author comments, introducing at times more quotations from Disraeli's writings, letters or talk, and adding details of his life, descriptions of his friends, or accounts of his work.

¹⁵ Contributed by Ulrich B. Phillips, Ph. D.

¹⁶ Pp. xvii, 604. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903.

Pp. 73. Price, 50 cents. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1903.

¹⁸ *Benjamin Disraeli—An Unconventional Biography*. By Wilfred Meynell. Pp. xxi, 520. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1903.

This treatment reminds the reader of disconnected notes, and, while casting many side lights upon Disraeli's life, it is of little interest to one who is not making an extensive study of his career.

Book II.—"His Letters, Books, and Public Life" follows the same method. For example, "I think the situation will suit" introduces paragraphs on his foreign tour with the Austens. Much space is given to the Post-Disraeli antagonism, and to his Entrance into Parliament—"the Scramble for a Seat," as it is called. Some parts of the book are in the form of selected and annotated material.

AUSTRIA IS PROBABLY ONE of the most conservative countries in Europe with regard to the opportunities offered to women for legitimate employment. Yet, as Mr. Hans Nawiasky shows in a recently published volume,¹⁹ the number of women employed in government positions has rapidly increased in that country during the past thirty years. The first step in this direction took place in 1869, when women were admitted to serve in certain classes of post offices. A little later in the same year, they were admitted to the position of telegraphic operator in certain smaller localities. Their work in these positions proving both cheap and satisfactory, women began to be employed in similar positions in larger towns. When in the early eighties the government began to acquire the railroads, women were among the employees appointed by the government, many of them having already served under the system of private ownership. The establishment of postal savings banks, at about the same time, led to an additional influx of women in public service. Thus the number of women employed in 1869,—169,—was gradually increased until in 1900 there were nearly 9,000 of them.

The problem of the productive employment of women is particularly acute in the countries of Central Europe, for one reason which the present author seems to have overlooked,—namely, the numerical preponderance of females over males. Where there are many hundred thousand more women than men, it is somewhat illogical to assert that women should be excluded from industrial careers and confine themselves to the "higher duties and functions of wife and mother."

PROFESSOR SOLEY'S "ADMIRAL PORTER,"²⁰ the latest volume of the "Great Commanders" series, is a welcome contribution to naval history. The author has had unusual opportunities for writing an authoritative book, and has used them to advantage, though he seldom quotes his sources specifically. The stagnation of the service just before the Civil War is well told, as is the almost accidental way in which the future Admiral secured his first real command. On the controverted points of the New Orleans expedition, Professor Soley is very clear and removes many popular misconceptions, particularly regarding the relations between Porter and Farragut. The ability of Admiral Porter to make

¹⁹*Die Frauen im oesterreichischen Staatsdienst.* By Hans Nawiasky. Pp. 246. Wien & Leipzig: Franz Deuticke, 1903.

²⁰Admiral Porter. By James Russell Soley. Pp. 449. Price, \$1.50. New York: D Appleton & Company, 1903.

use of unusual expedients is shown to be responsible for much of the success of the operations of the Mississippi squadron. Due importance is attached to the capture of Fort Fisher, though perhaps sufficient credit is not given to the garrison.²¹

ONE APPARENT PRODUCT of the recently awakened interest in Renaissance study is the very attractive and interesting little volume on "Napoleon and Machiavelli," by Frank Preston Stearns.²² It is not a literary study, as is the author's "Modern English Prose Writers," but a collection of essays on the political theories and teachings of Machiavelli, Goethe, and Dante, and of the political principles prompting the acts of Napoleon.

The study of Napoleon, comprising one-half the book, is highly sympathetic and in parts even eulogistic. Even his much debated treatment of the Duc d'Enghien is, to Mr. Stearns, as well justified as is the court-martial and execution of the associates of Booth for the murder of Lincoln. The harsh and repulsive political theories of Machiavelli's "Prince" are of course condemned; yet the author contends that it is unfair to Machiavelli to think that he would have applied these principles to government in general, or to any other government than the corrupt and extremely localized one of Florence, for whose ruler the memoranda of Machiavelli were intended.²³

STUDENTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF CHARITY ORGANIZATION will welcome Paul Strauss's new volume²⁴ on the "Poor and Mendicant Population of France," even though it is largely a historical work, rather than a discussion of present problems. The author is a recognized authority on the questions which he treats. After a statement of the case in favor of the principle of poor relief in general, in which the theories of Malthus and of Herbert Spencer are subjected to a searching criticism, M. Strauss sketches the history of the English poor laws, which "have given rise to the most important contributions to the subject of poor relief, as well as to the most remarkable theories concerning the same." The author believes that England's long experience with diverse schemes on legal poor relief proves that the individualistic opposition to government relief is as foolish and as economically unjustifiable as it is cruel. Then follow several chapters dealing with the evolution of public charity in France. Of especial interest is the chapter on public relief during the French Revolution, when very sweeping principles of social responsibility for all the dependent or defective classes of society were adopted, for a time at least. There is also a detailed discussion of the methods now employed in France for succoring the needy, and a chapter on the Elberfeld system.

²¹ Contributed by Holland Thompson.

²² Pp. 124. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1903.

²³ Contributed by Paul F. Peck, Ph. D.

²⁴ *Assistance sociale. Pauvres et mendiants.* By Paul Strauss, member of the French Senate. Pp. 304. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1903.

IN "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON" Mr. Thomas E. Watson²⁵ deprecates the tendency on the part of many historians in the North to "write at" the South and of Southern historians to "write back at" the North. He finds that many Northern books are so offensive that a Southern man cannot read them, and that many Southern books are equally repulsive to men of the North. He then declares that his purpose is to deal fairly with all sections, and give New England her dues, which are great (especially in her treasonable conduct in the War of 1812!) but a perusal of the book inclines the reader to wonder if its chief *raison d'être* was not that the author might have his little thrust. However, it is a highly entertaining performance,—at least to one who enjoys seeing the victims squirm.

And how they must squirm, from Mr. Curtis, whose "True Thomas Jefferson" might be truer, through the whole list, including Hildreth, Channing (the "collegiate bull in the china shop of history"), President Roosevelt, and others too numerous to mention, to Daniel Webster, who committed the sin of delivering a eulogy on Hamilton. But not all of the book is given up to criticism of other writers. The author has performed a real service to history in giving due emphasis to the part played by the South in bringing on the Revolution by her brave stand against the obnoxious measures of the British Parliament, a stand taken before the "Boston street row" ever occurred. In the prosecution of the War also the South was at the front. Here facts and figures are given from the records (not, however, first looked up by Mr. Watson), showing that the South not only furnished more troops than the North in proportion to population, but also in actual numbers. The character of Patrick Henry also is somewhat rehabilitated. According to Mr. Watson, Jefferson stood a better chance for a third term than any other President ever has,—Legislatures representing seventy-nine electoral votes asked him to become a candidate,—but he firmly declined from a sense of duty to the State. To him rather than to Washington, our author thinks, is due the present unwritten law on the subject. The Monroe Doctrine now has another father, Thomas Jefferson. One is surprised that the author did not here make a cut at Mr. Charles Francis Adams instead of Professor McMaster, who only claims that John Adams added a clause.

Perhaps the chief value of the book, and it has some, lies in its destructive work. Sometimes such work is very necessary, but it is unfortunate that this particular task did not fall into more scholarly hands. After reading his book, the reader can easily understand Mr. Watson's contempt for scholarship. Much has been said about the lack of historical writers in the South, but the writing of history by men who do not at least possess the scholarly instinct is a service of doubtful value.²⁶

²⁵ Pp. xxii, 534. Price, \$2.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

²⁶ Contributed by David Y. Thomas, Ph. D.